

Update on Foreground Subtraction

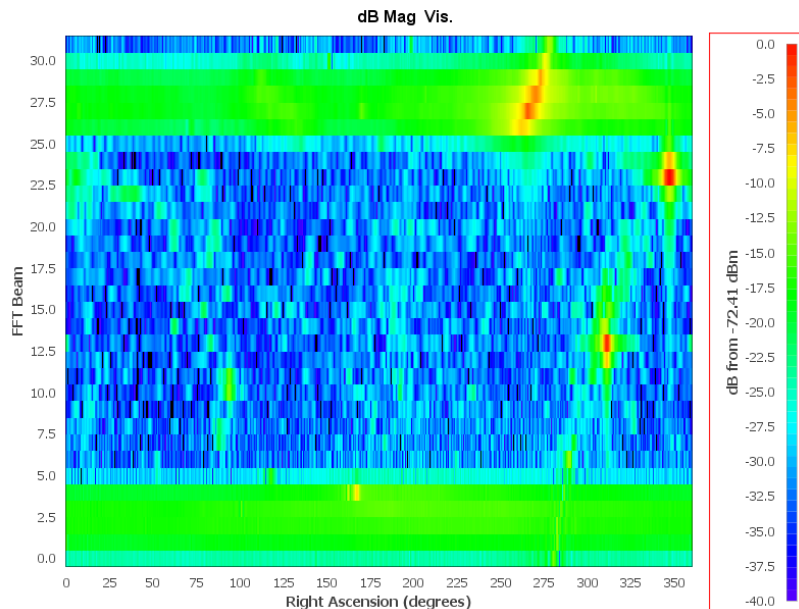
Dave McGinnis

March 2

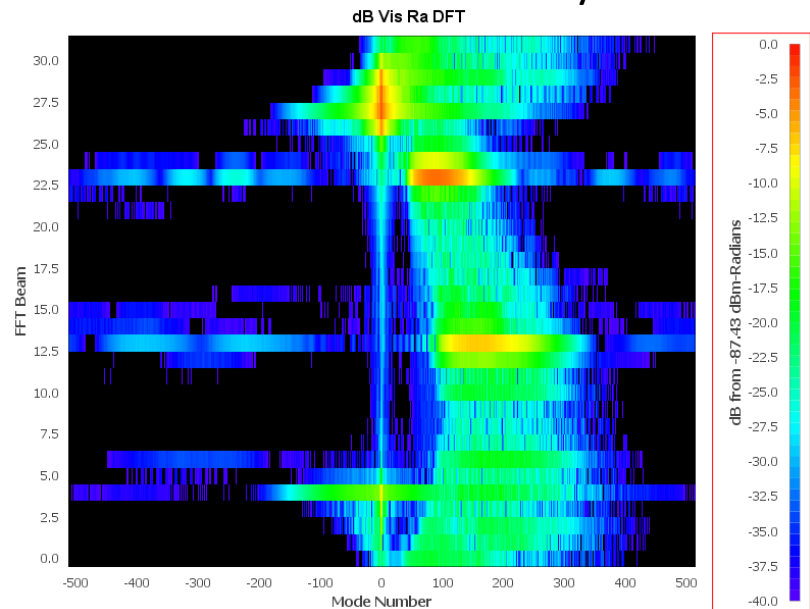
Pittsburgh Cylinder Simulations

- Simulated Pittsburgh Cylinders (32 feeds at 0.7λ spacing at 14.2 GHz)
- Simulated from 1200-1400 MHz in steps of 4 MHz using smooth Angelica sky model

Sky Scan



Fourier Transform of Sky Scan



First Stage foreground removal – Sky Subtraction

- Take cylinder visibility data and subtract a simulation of a smooth sky into a cylinder model
 - How good is the sky model?
 - For this case we will assume the sky model is perfect
 - How good is the telescope model?
 - For this case we will try the case the telescope gain is off randomly feed-to feed by 10% and subtract off a uniform gain model of the telescope

Cylinder Definition

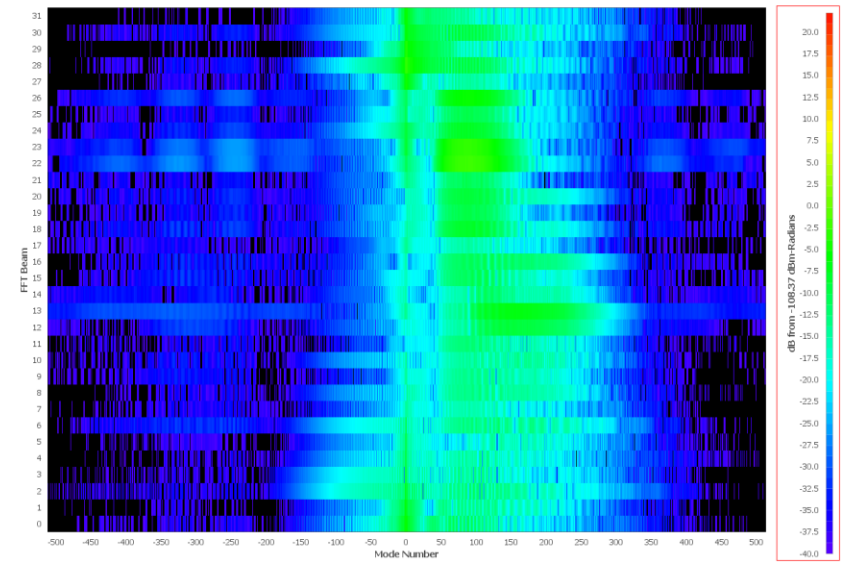
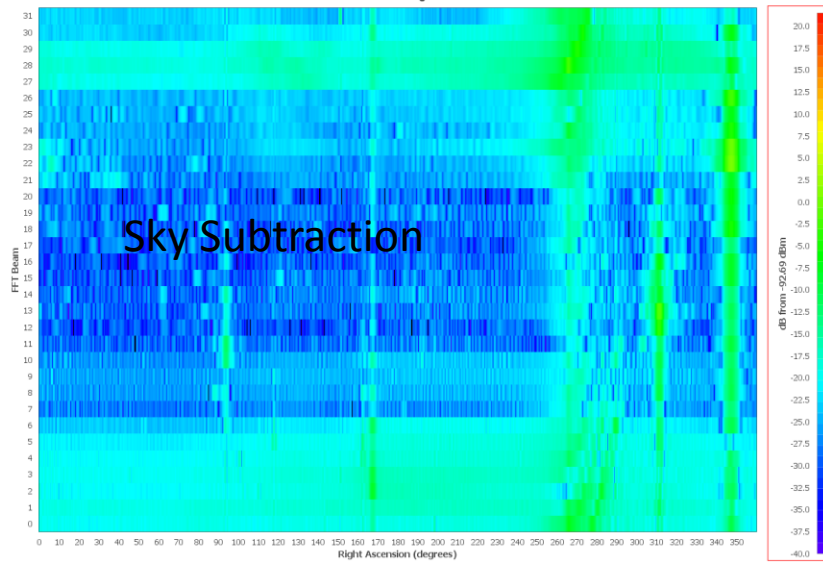
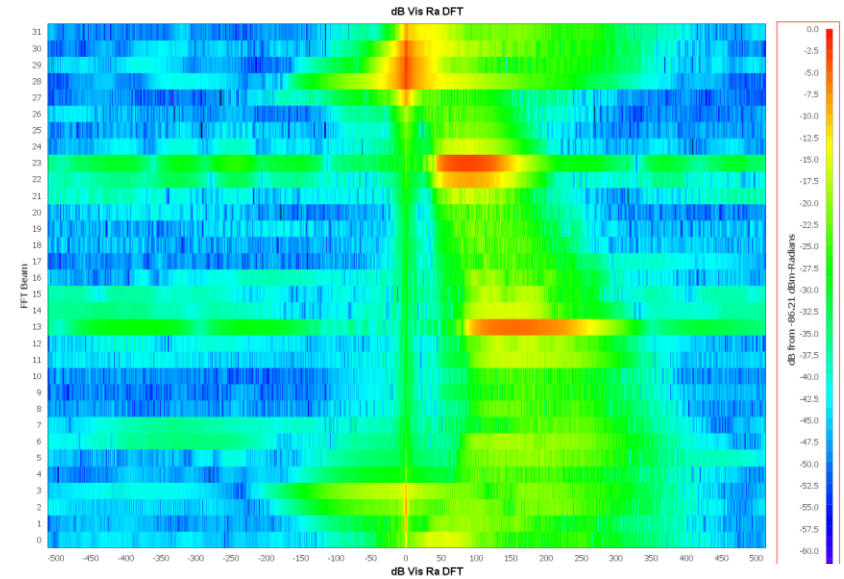
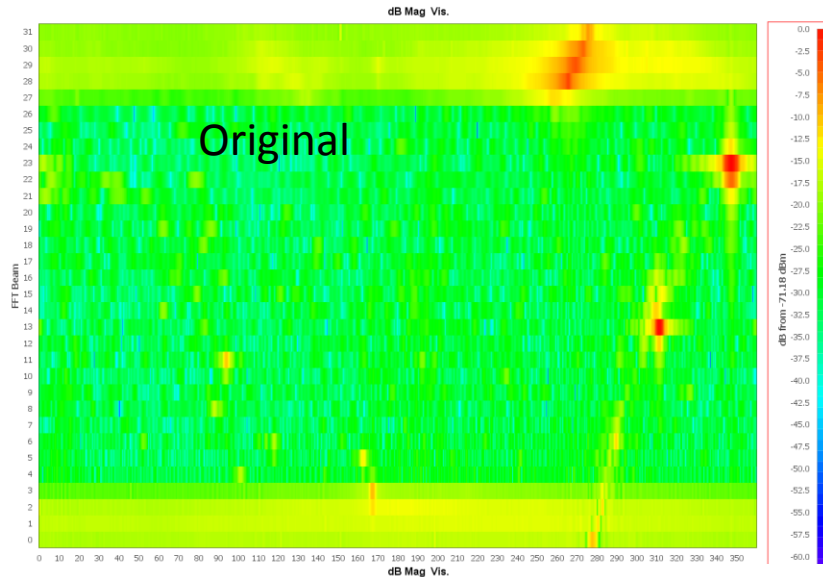
[illegible]

Perfect Cylinders

10% random gain
error Cylinders

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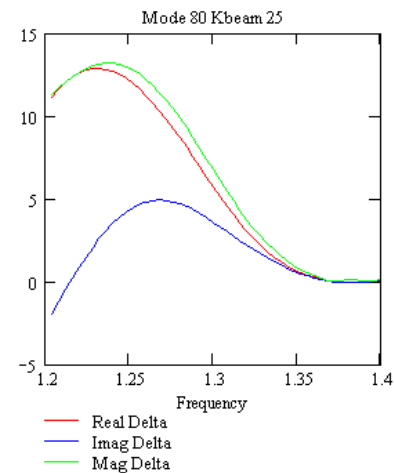
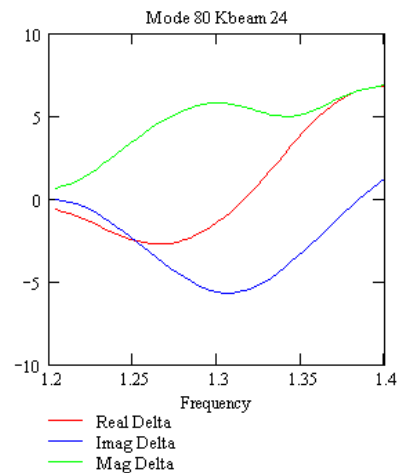
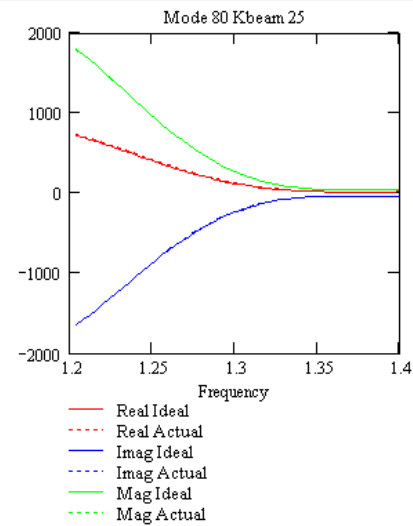
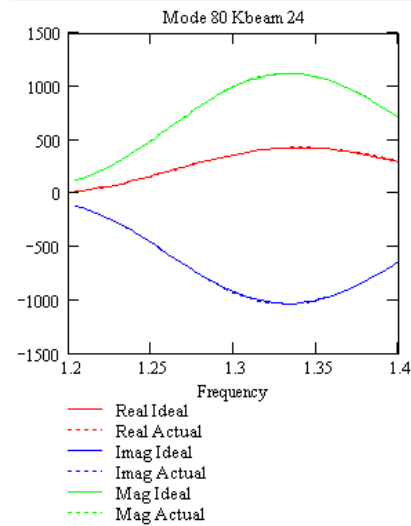
Sky Subtraction Results



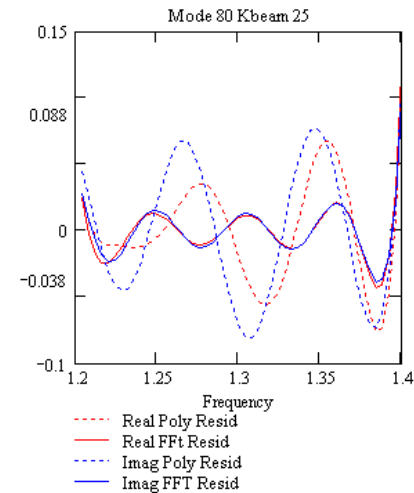
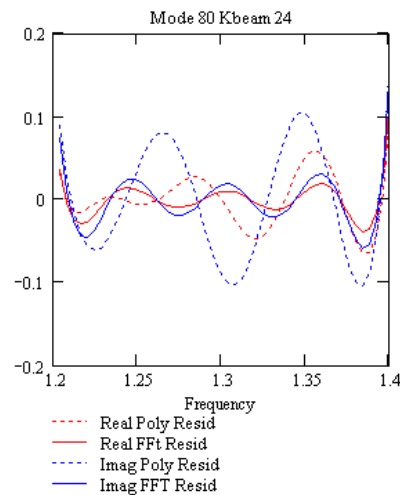
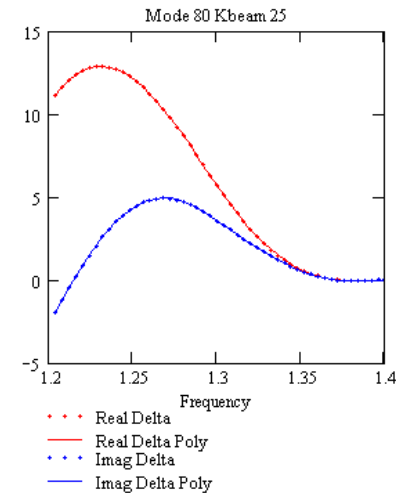
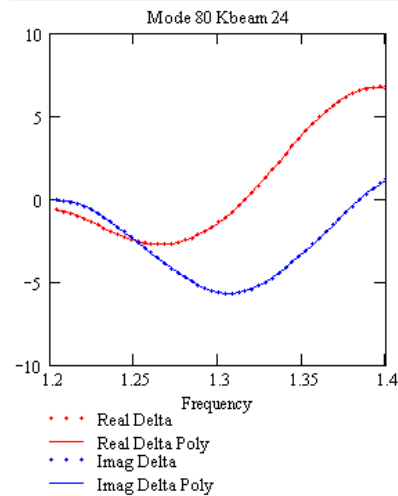
Second Stage Smoothness Subtraction

- From the sky difference map, fit each visibility spectrum “pixel” as a n th order polynomial in frequency
- A n th order polynomial will have n turning points.
- Further FFT filter the n tuning points

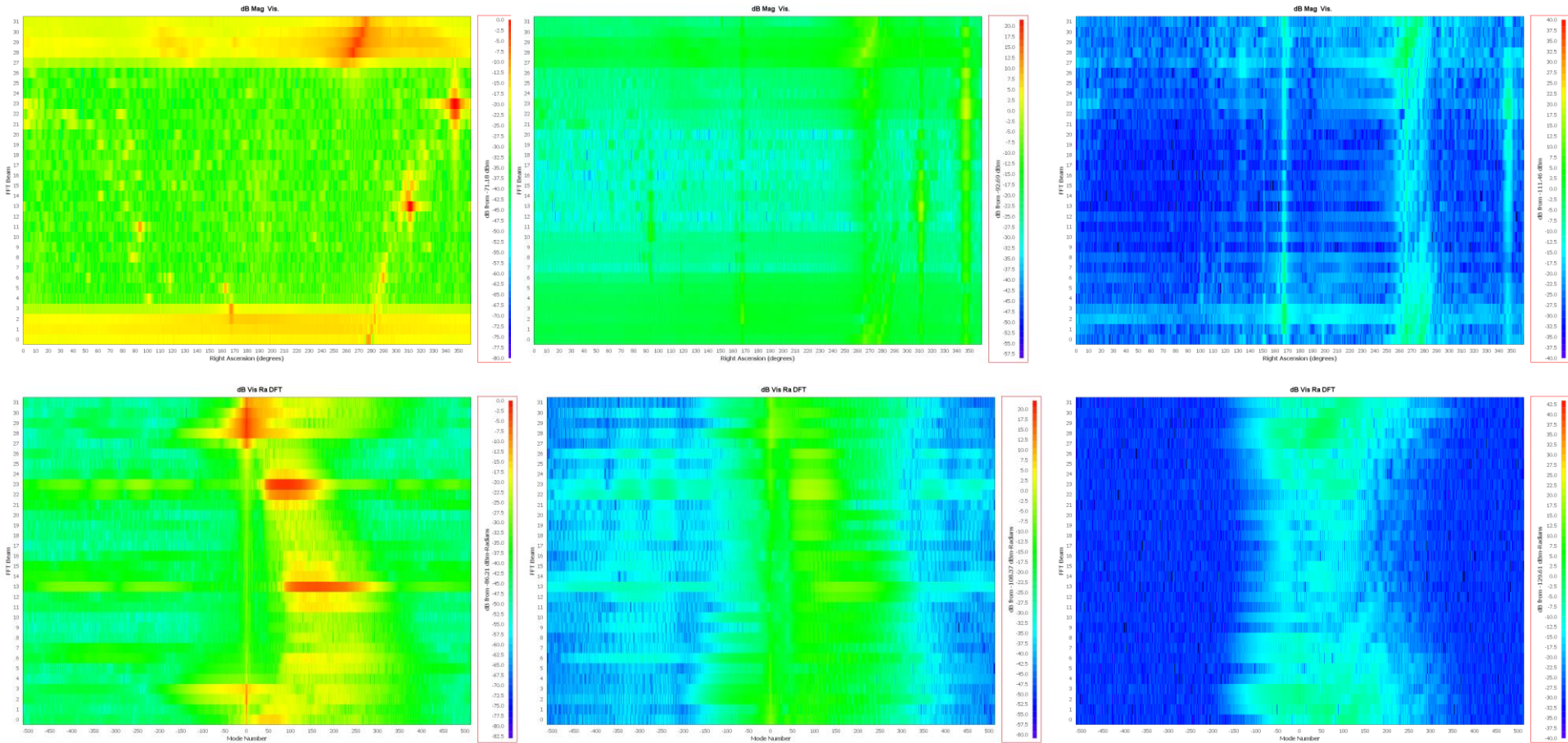
Hottest Pixel track



Hottest Pixel Track Fit Residuals



Foreground Removal at 1300MHz



Original

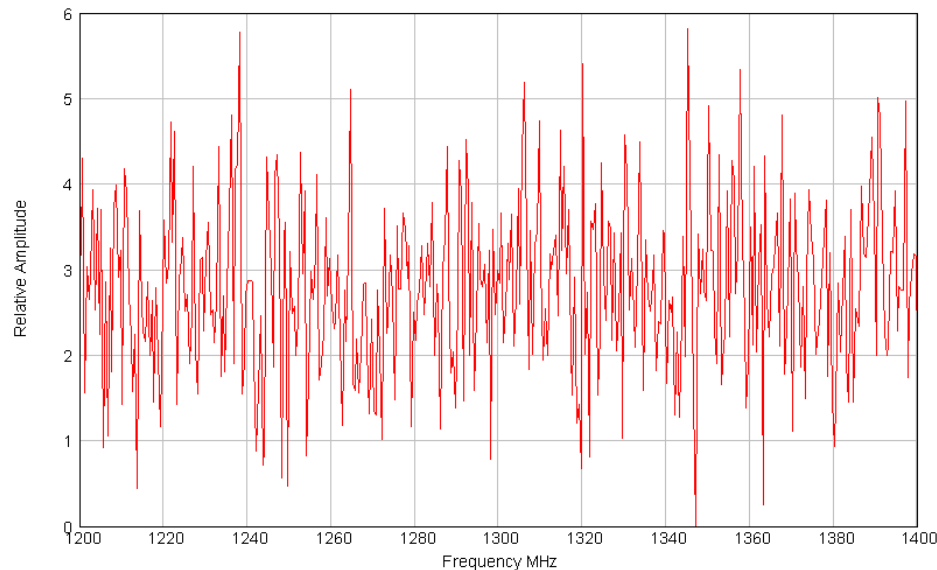
Sky Subtraction

Removing Smooth
Frequency Component

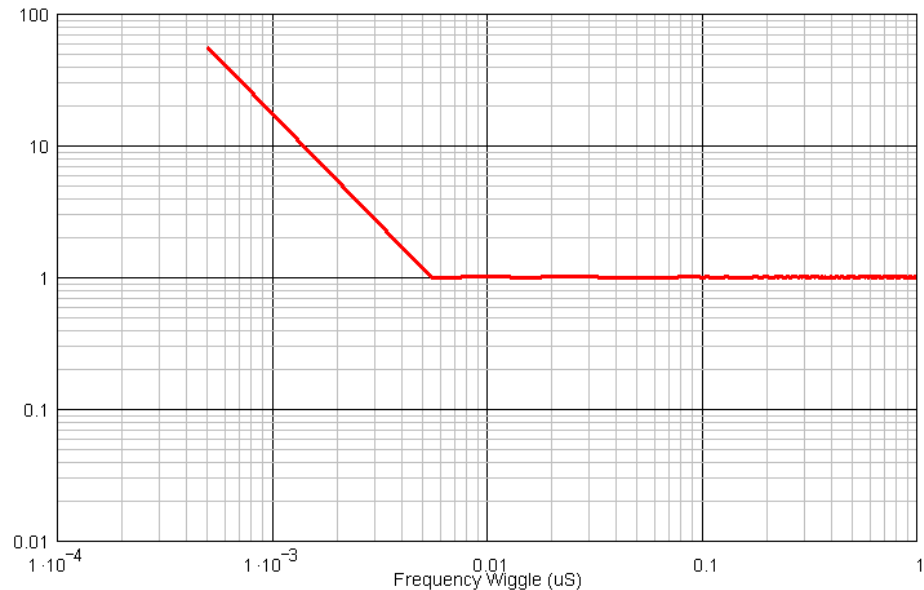
Filter Corner Effects

- Put white noise along the frequency axis for a single pixel
- Measure how much the foreground subtraction cuts into the signal

Random fluctuations in frequency spectrum

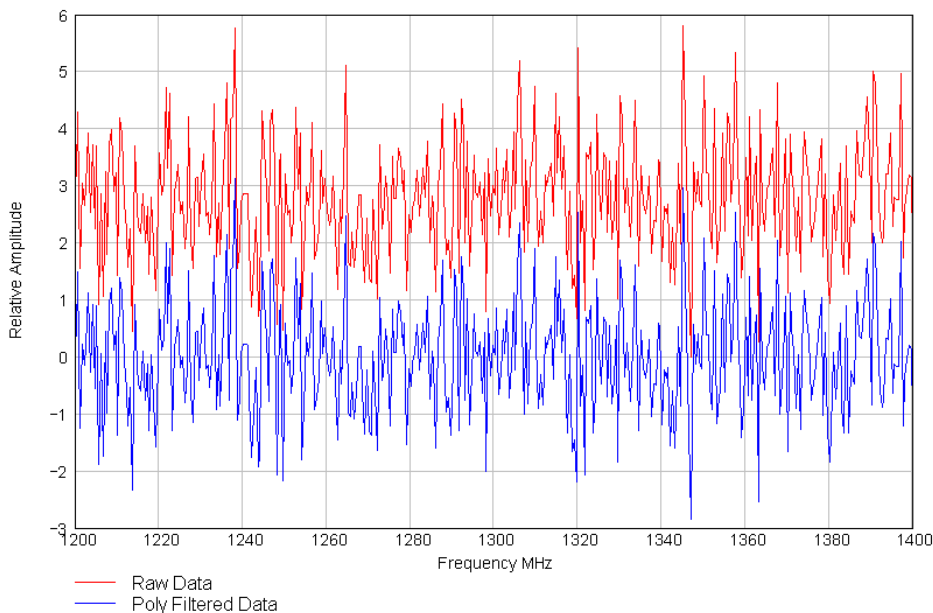


Fourier transform of random
Fluctuations in frequency spectrum

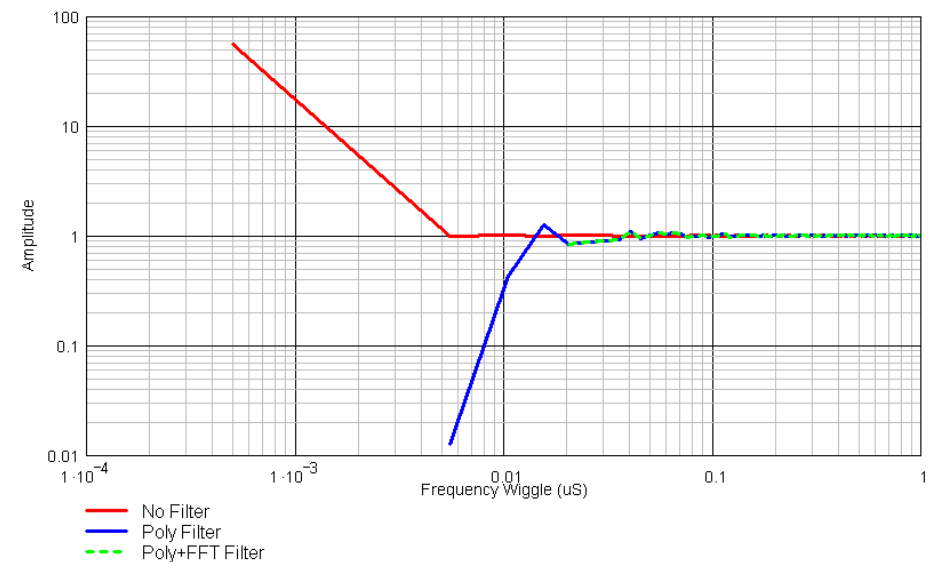


Effect of 6 order Polynomial over 200 MHz

Random fluctuations in frequency spectrum with and without the filter



Fourier transform of random fluctuations in frequency spectrum



Future Work

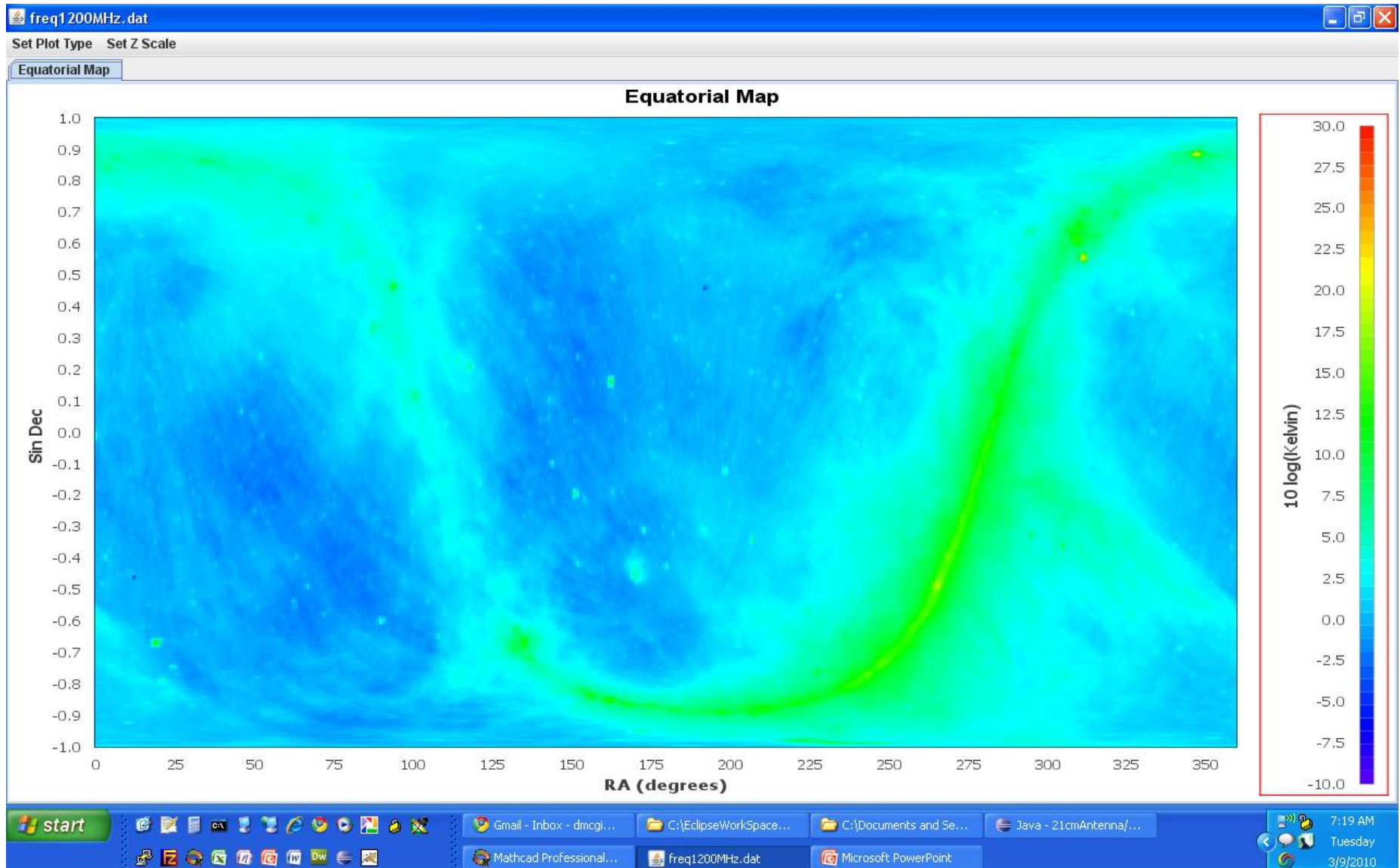
- Simulate simple source with uniform fluctuations along frequency axis to make a “gee-whiz” picture
- Incorporate 3-D BAO signal on top of smooth Angelica sky map
- Start to investigate “bubble” filters

New Stuff - Frequency Fluctuating Sky Patch Simulation

Dave McGinnis

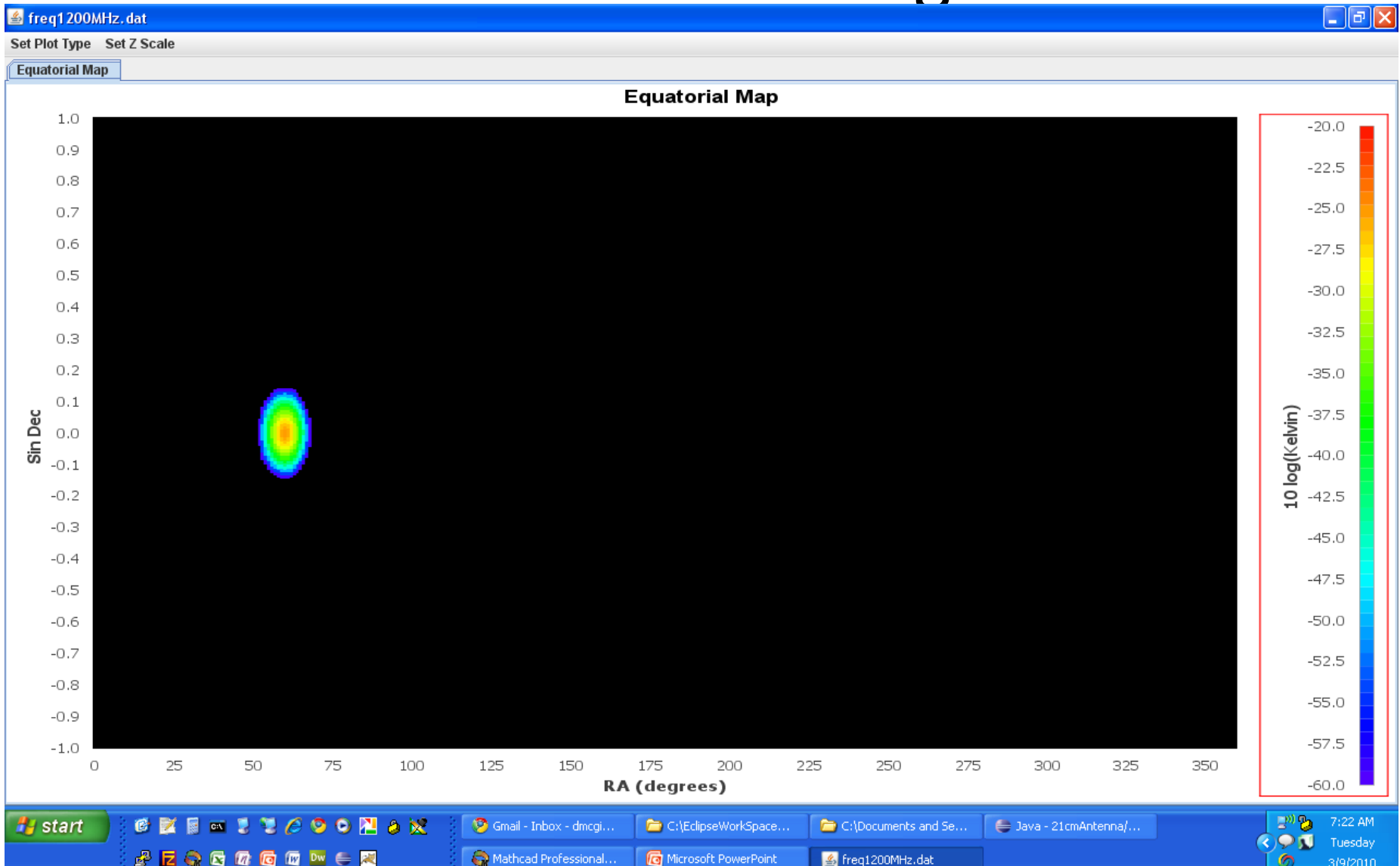
March 9, 2010

Angelica Sky Map

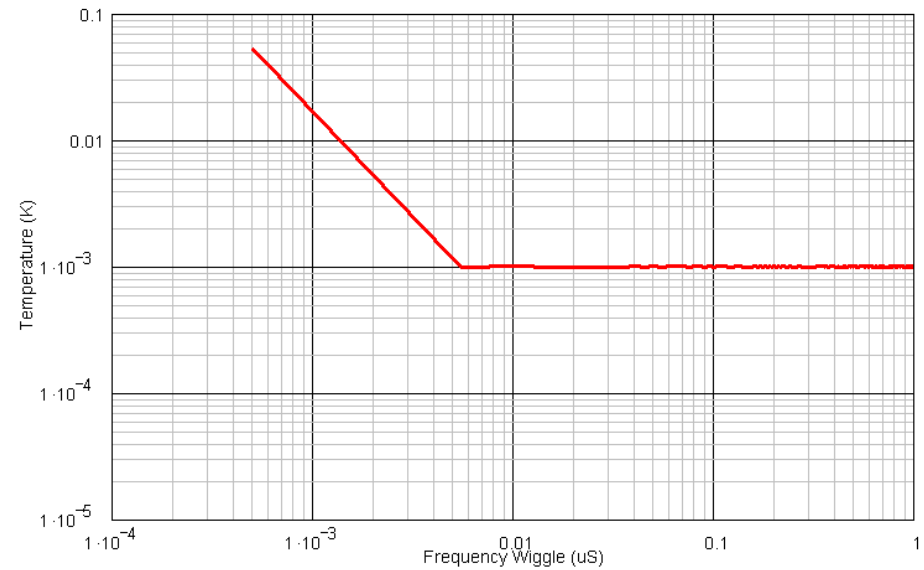
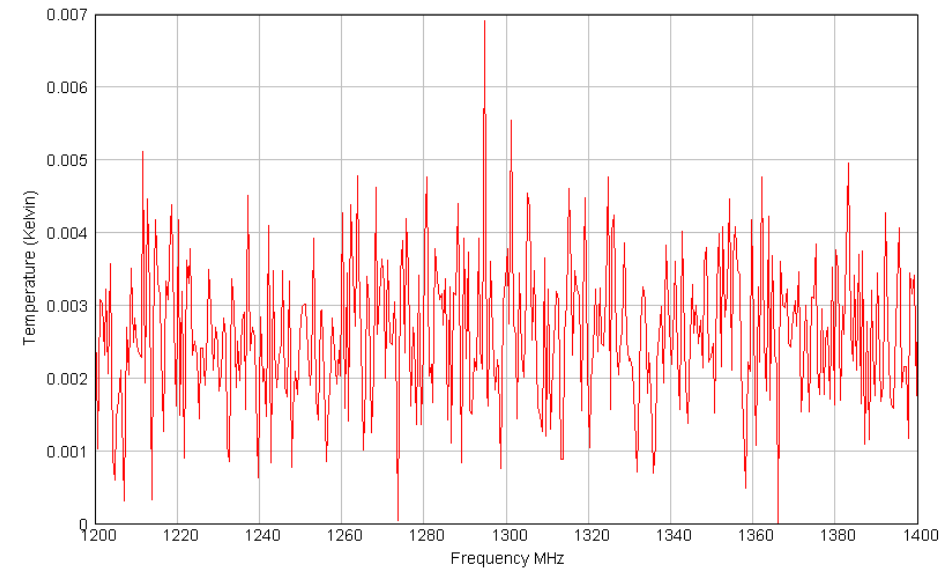


Freq. Fluctuation Patch

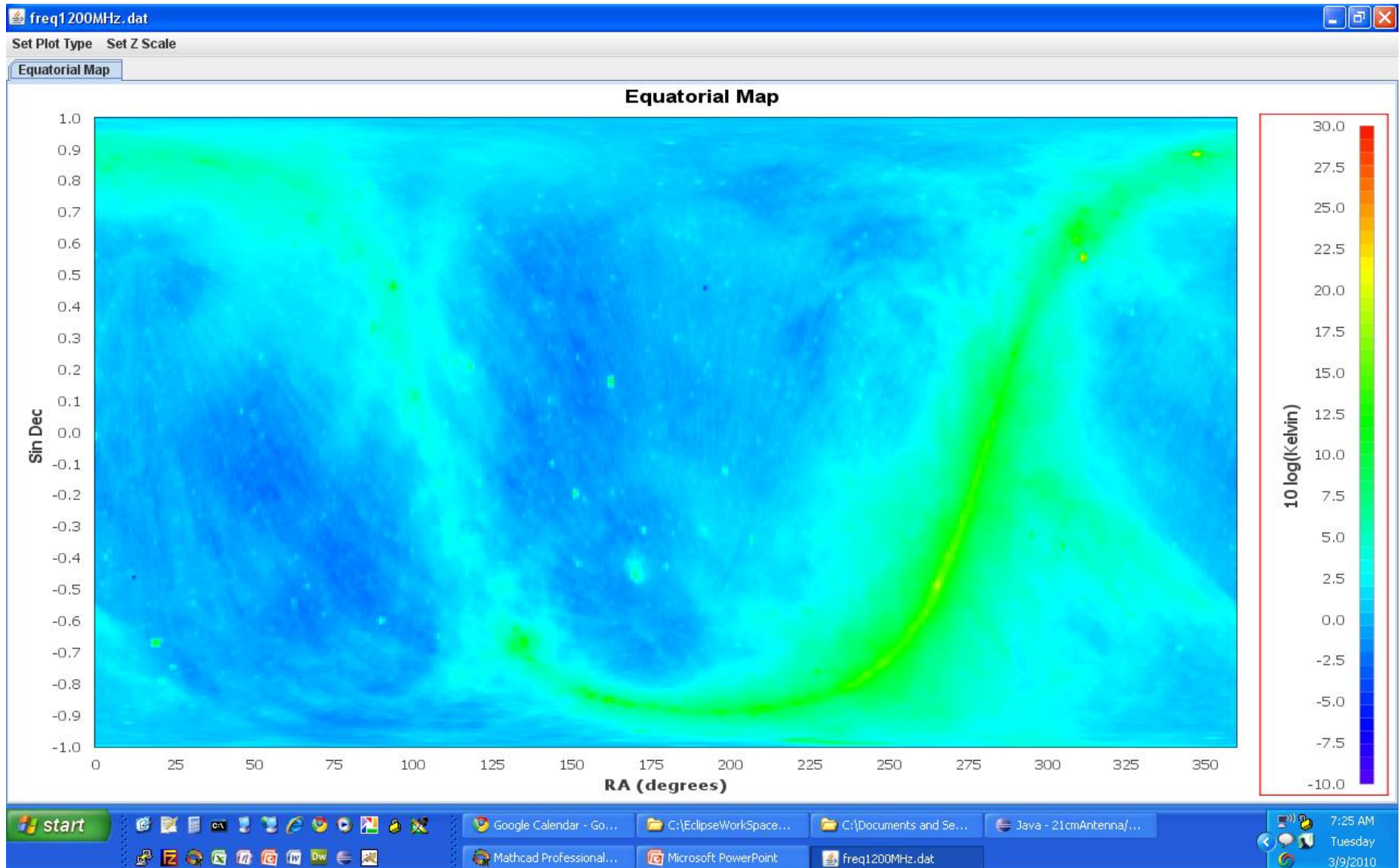
r.m.s radius = 3 degrees



Freq. Fluctuation Patch Temperature vs Frequency

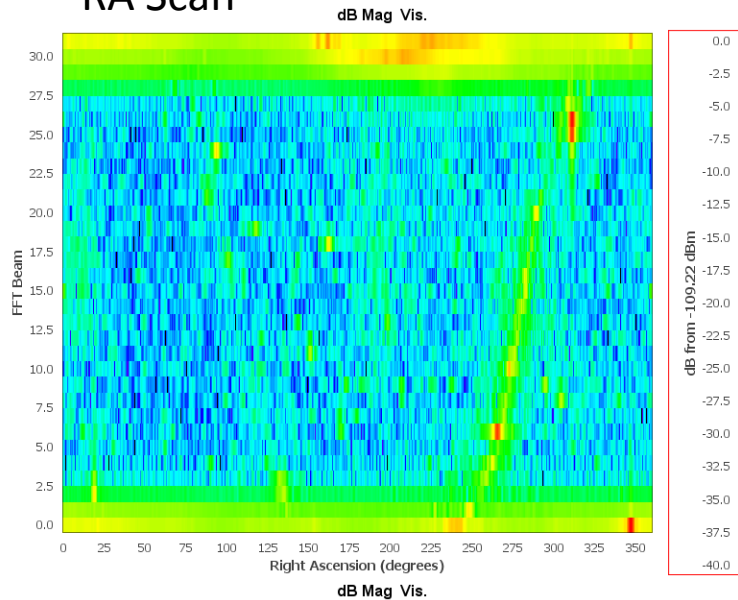


Angelica + Freq. Fluctuation Patch

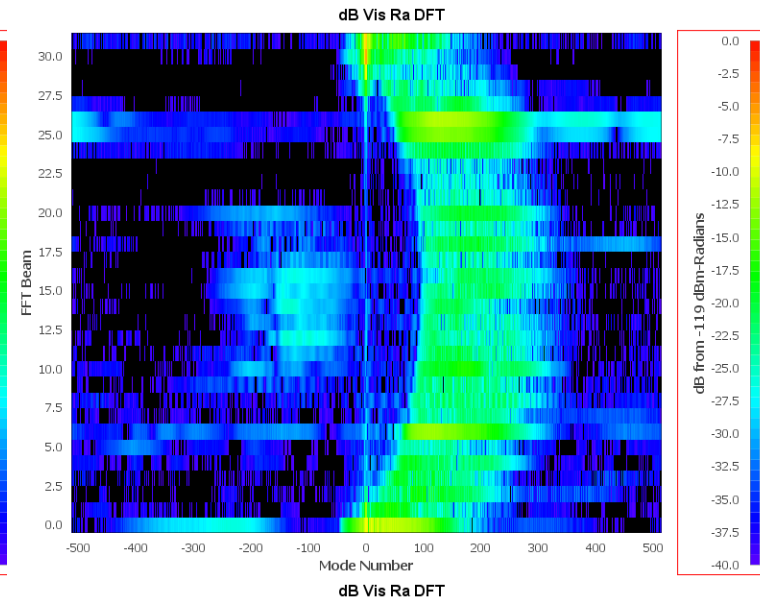


Pittsburgh Cylinder Simulations

RA Scan

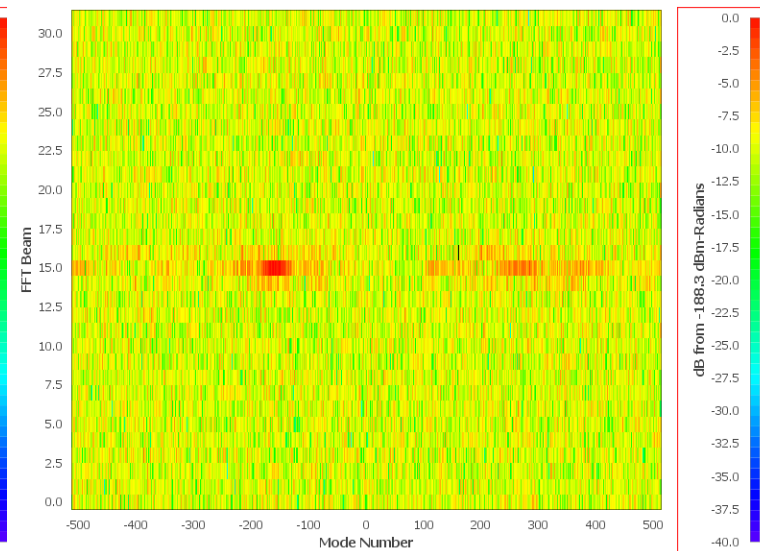
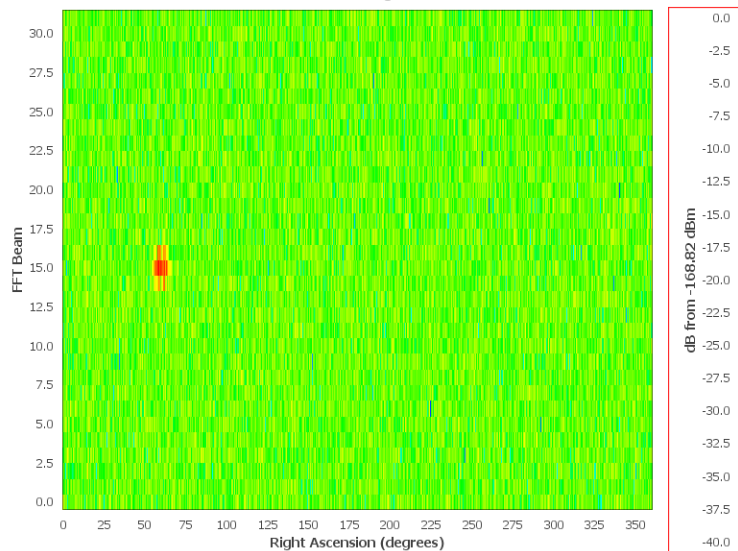


RA Scan DFT



Clean Sky

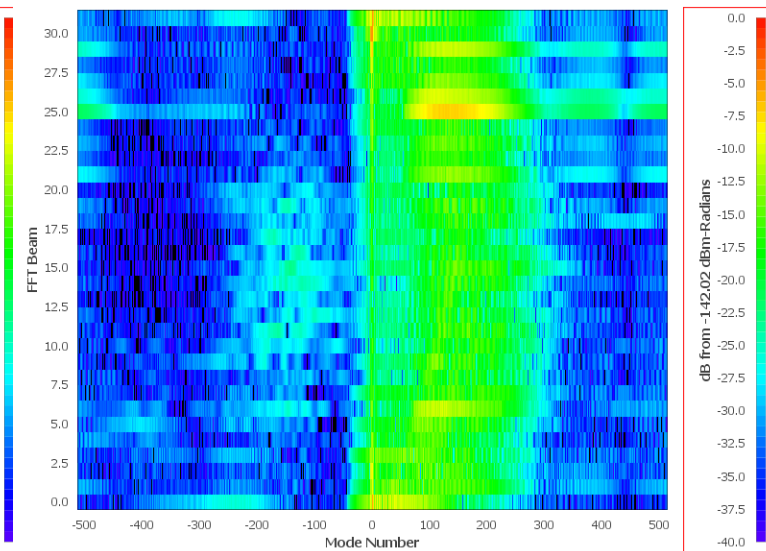
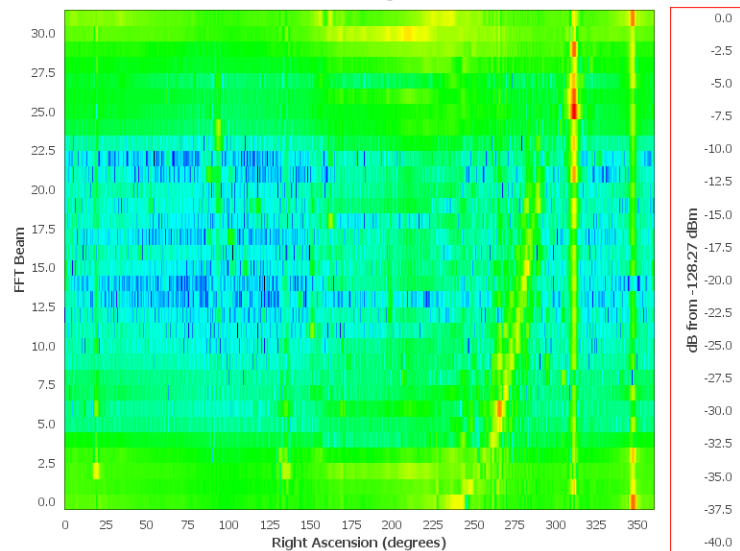
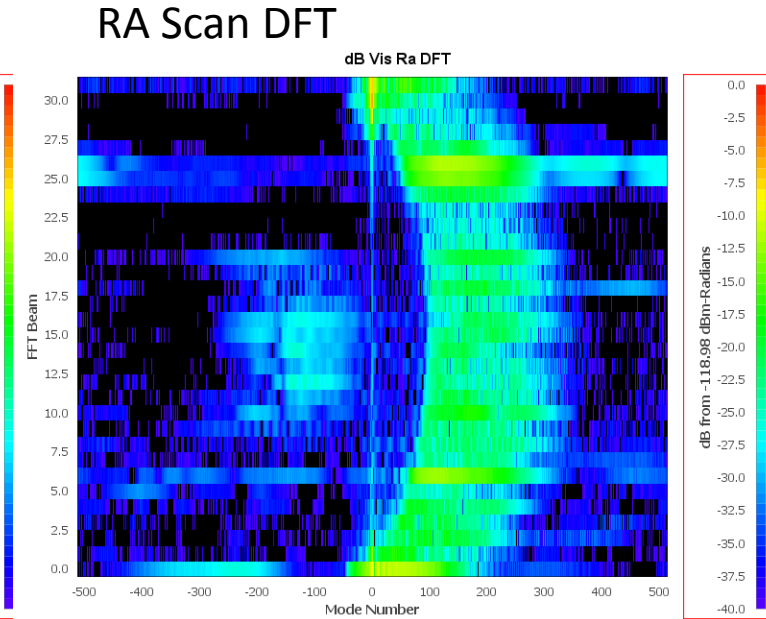
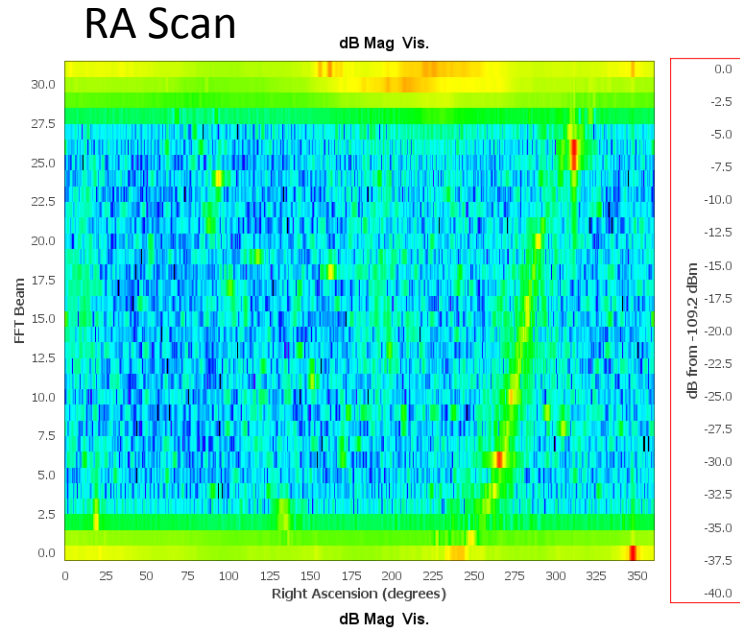
1e9 integration days



Freq.
Fluctuation
Patch Only

Scan Differences at 1223 MHz

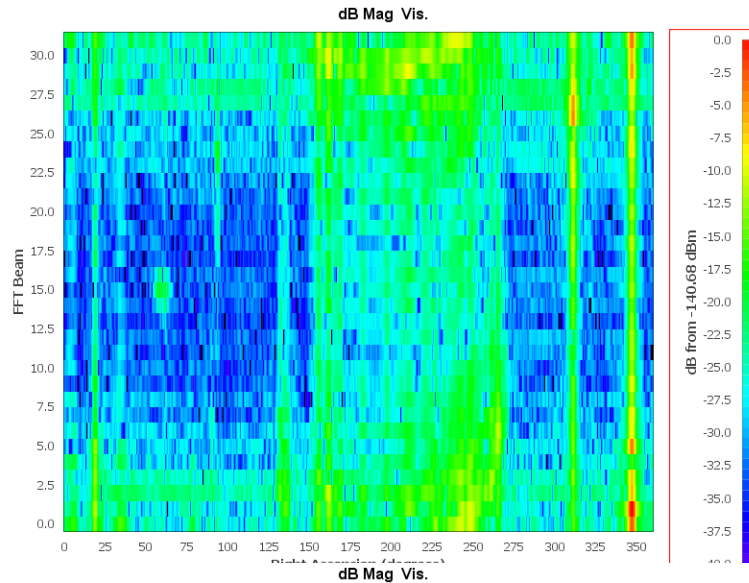
Clean Sky +
Freq.
Fluctuation
Patch



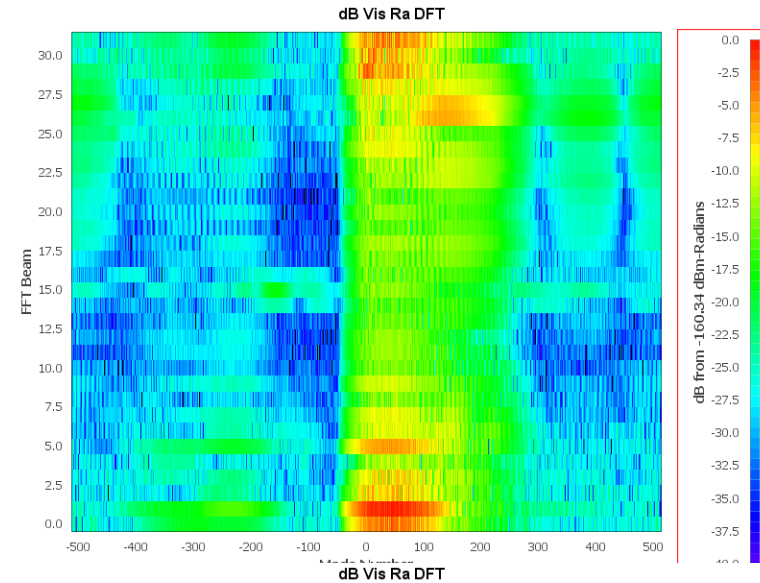
Imperfect
scan –
perfect scan

Scan Smoothing at 1223 MHz

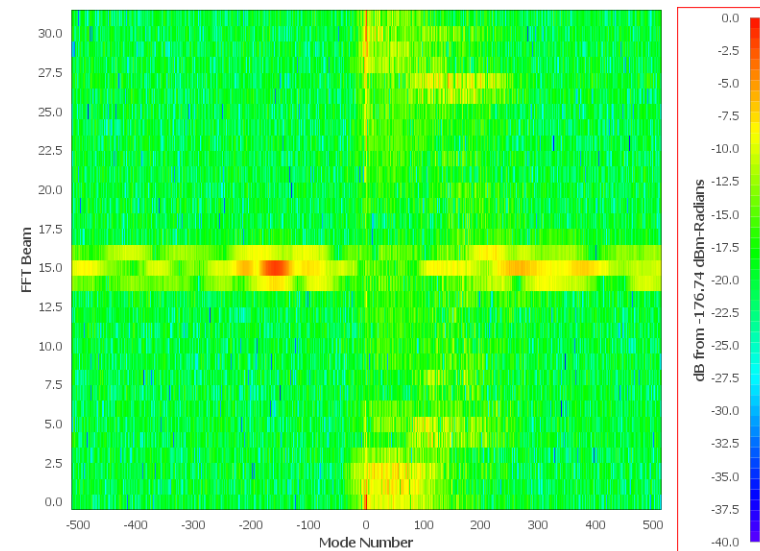
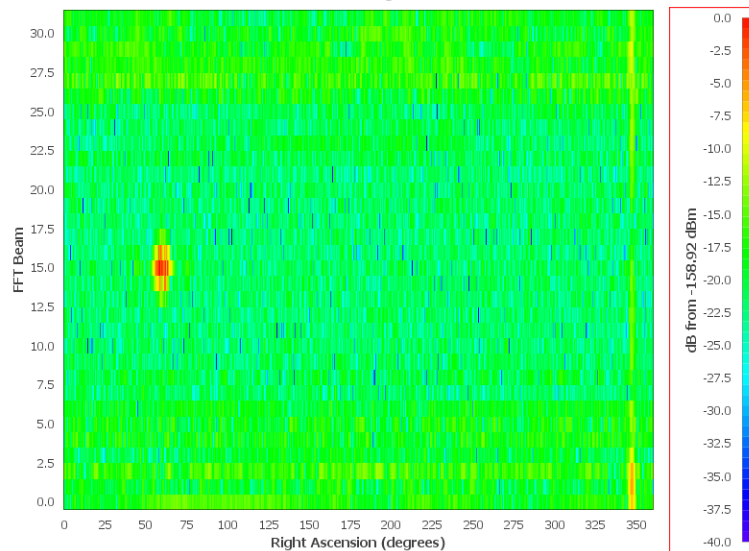
RA Scan



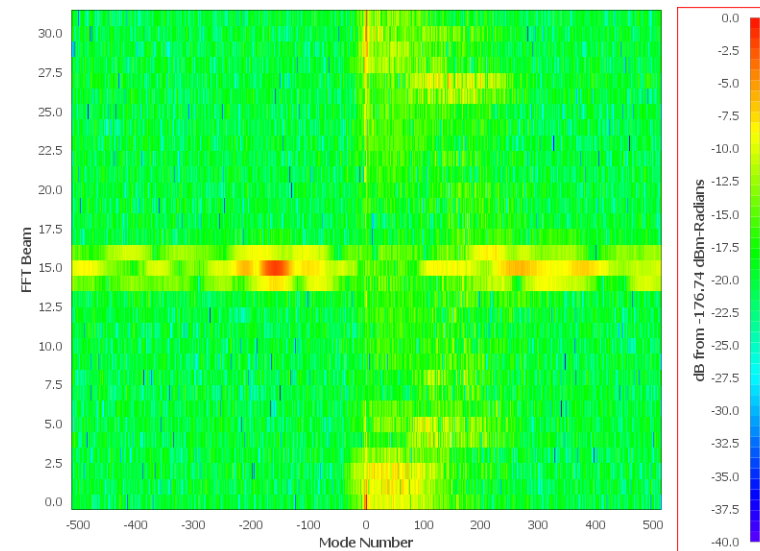
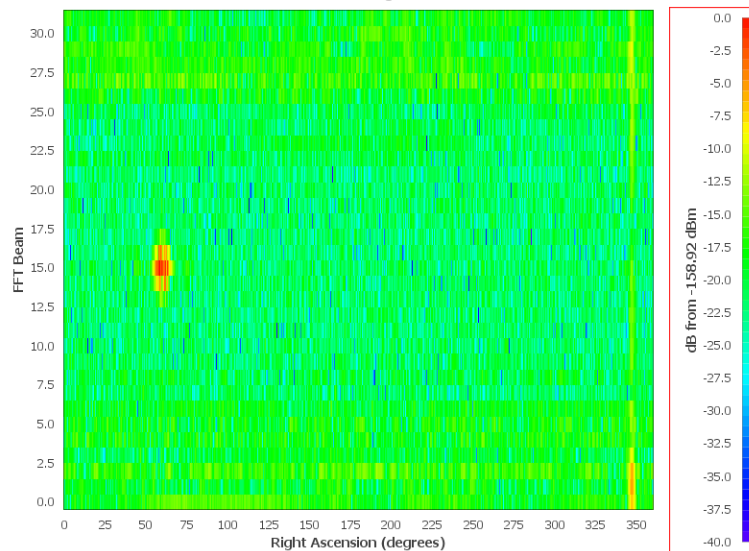
RA Scan DFT



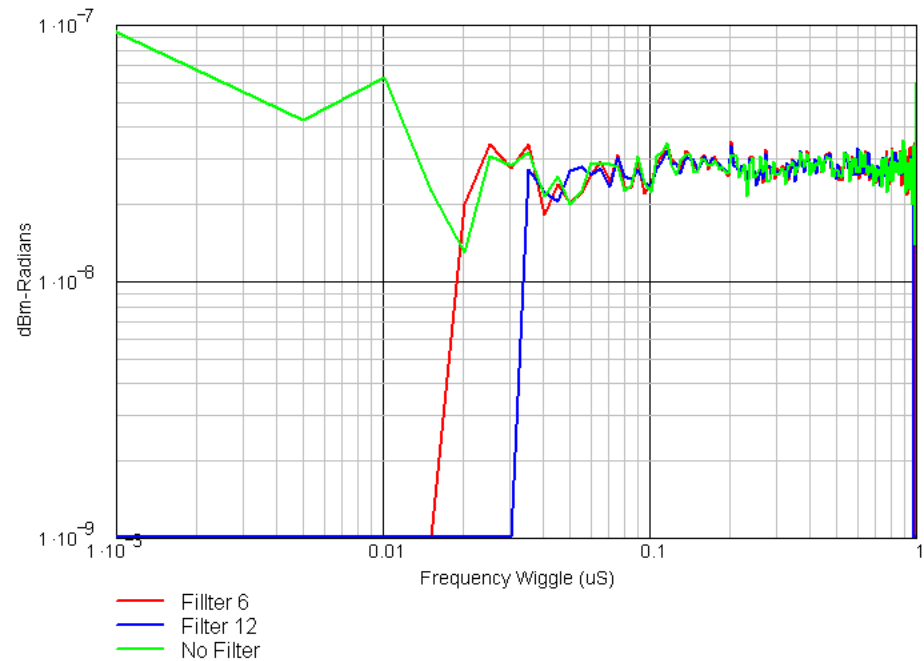
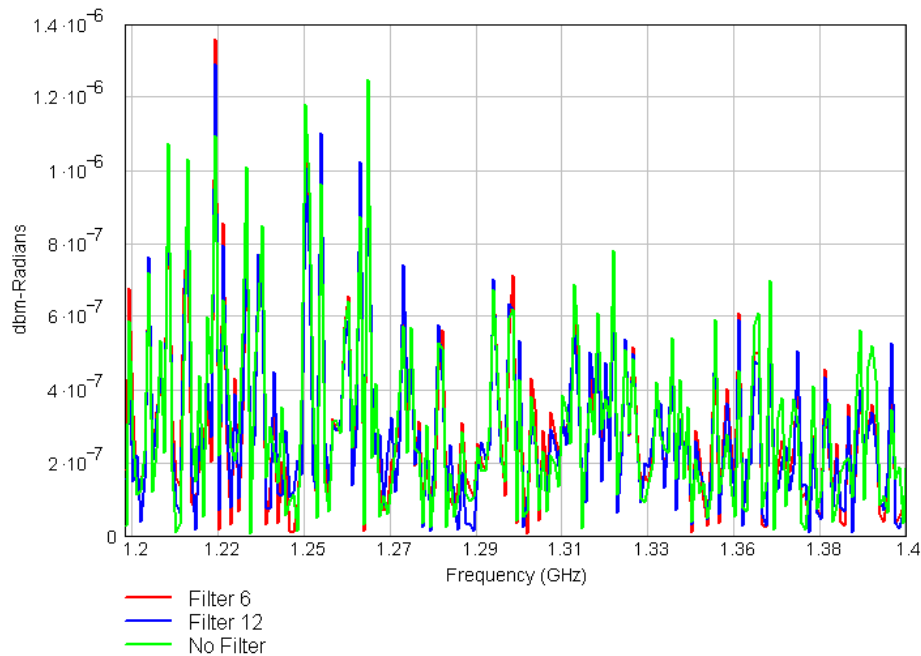
6 order
smooth



12 order
smooth



Pixel Track – Mode 867 – Beam 15



Future Work

- Incorporate 3-D BAO signal on top of smooth Angelica sky map
- Start to investigate “bubble” filters